

## SAVES \$23,248,000 TO ROADS IN YEAR

Director of Eastern Region  
Says Half Came From Cut in  
Passenger Service.

### REPORT COVERS ALL 1918

Decrease in Rail Traffic Pre-  
dicted for Few Months—  
Situation Now Normal.

The annual report of A. H. Smith, Regional Director for the Eastern Region, to the Director-General of Railroads was made public yesterday. Mr. Smith makes a point in his second paragraph that his economies have saved \$23,248,000 from December 31, 1917, to December 31, 1918, but he notes frankly that \$12,190,000 of this "saving" was obtained by the elimination of passenger service. The rest came about through unification of terminals and stations, \$4,172,000; reductions in organization, \$3,677,000; miscellaneous economies, \$3,209,000.

The Director-General observes that railroad operations in the past year have been conducted under the most disadvantageous circumstances. He mentions the severity of the winter a year ago, the heavy volume of war traffic, the shortage of labor and the constantly increasing cost of materials and labor, which made it harder to solve problems appertaining to maintenance of way, maintenance of equipment and transportation. The heaviest eastbound traffic of the year was in June, and following the reduction of passenger service, a falling off in the last half of November. Traffic picked up again in December with "peak" days, in which it exceeded any previous day's movement during the year.

### Passenger Traffic Reduced.

Congestion has disappeared, the Regional Director states, that problem having been solved by June 1, 1918, though in February, 1919, it was still above normal in the eastern territory.

The reduction of passenger service, which caused so many complaints from the travelling public, resulted in the past year in a decrease of 15,253,914 passenger train miles, while there was a decrease in Pullman car miles as compared with the previous year of 41,229,502. Passengers carried were 161,000, an increase of 403,510,471, or 4.7 per cent.

In addition to the regular passenger service a large troop movement had to be accommodated, owing to the fact that the bulk of the troops for overseas service embarked from roads in this region. During the year a total of 7,567 troop trains was handled, carrying approximately 2,000,000 train miles and carrying 3,308,496 officers and men. In addition the floating equipment of the roads in New York, New Jersey and Long Island for transporting troops between New York and New Jersey and Long Island and from shore to transports, a total of 1,885,000 men having been so carried.

A considerable saving in money was effected by cooperative action in diverting and routing traffic, thus avoiding congested routes, saving cars, economizing in locomotives and saving time. New routes were opened, traffic was routed through the Niagara frontier, keeping business moving through the Buffalo gateway and keeping freight out of the congested New York district.

### Lakes Help Relieve Traffic.

Carload traffic from the West and Chicago to Michigan points was diverted from the busier through lines; the Great Lakes were utilized to a larger extent in order to relieve the railroads; coal was routed to Canada by water to the long train haul, and various other reforms practiced.

Business necessities were especially emphasized so that extra service could be concentrated, such as quantities of cars demanded in the coal and ore areas, the grain necessities of the West, the packing and provision demands of the Chicago district. Director Smith concludes his report thus:

"The transportation situation generally is normal at the present time on all railroads in the Eastern region and traffic is being handled currently. A canvass of the business situation just made indicates there may be expected a decrease in traffic due to the discontinuance of the war demands and buyers waiting for lower prices, with the probability that gross earnings will be somewhat lower for the first six months of the year than for the first six months of 1918, notwithstanding the increased rates."

## PACKWOOD THINKS SISTER WAS INSANE

Arrives Here and Identifies  
Body of Victim of Palisades  
Tragedy.

George H. Packwood, Jr., arrived from St. Louis yesterday and identified the body of his sister, Azele Packwood, in the undertaking morgue of C. Greenleaf, 100 West 11th St. Another sister, Mrs. John Eudale, came on from Buffalo and said the body was Miss Packwood's.

The brother professed to be still mystified as to the circumstances that led Miss Packwood to commit suicide on the Palisades a month ago. He said he knew nothing about her reported marriage to a "Lionel" in the United States Army, who would not state definitely whether the young woman was married or single. He believed her death was undoubtedly caused by mental derangement due to grief.

Papers which he believes will throw light on this problem are in the possession of his father, George H. Packwood of Tampa, Fla., who was a Brigadier-General in the civil war. These documents were sent to her father by Miss Packwood early in November, but the elder Packwood, who is 75 years old, has been unable to examine them, having been suffering from the results of an automobile accident.

The son said that if necessary he would journey to Florida in order to look over these papers. He announced that he would not let the matter rest until it was definitely straightened out, regardless of the fact that the police of New Jersey and New York have now considered the case closed.

Mr. Packwood said that he last heard from his sister early in November and that when her letters stopped he had a presentiment that matters were not going right with her. Before deciding to make plans to go South he will attend the girl's funeral.

This will be held this morning at 9 o'clock in Trinity Church Cemetery. The body will be placed in the Packwood family vault. Members of the Woman's Motor Transport Corps of the Red Cross, to which Miss Packwood belonged, will attend the services.

Afterward Mr. Packwood will examine papers belonging to his sister which are said to be in a safe deposit vault in a branch of the Equitable Trust Company. He will also confer with Arleigh Folman, who handled the girl's legal affairs.

## EX-KAISER CHARLES TO SEEK DIVORCE

Queen's Alleged Italian Sym-  
pathies Base of Trouble.

Zurich, Feb. 2.—The Prague Tageblatt is authority for the statement that former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary intends to apply for a divorce.

Charles I. succeeded to the crumpled throne in the latter part of 1916, after the death of his granduncle, Francis Joseph, who reigned sixty-eight years. He abdicated in November, 1918.

Charles's consort is Zita, the daughter of Duke Robert and Duchess Marie Antoinette. She was born in the Italian Province of Lucca on May 2, 1892, and was of Bourbon descent.

Charles was born on August 17, 1887, being the son of Archduke Otto.

The former royal pair became acquainted at Franzensbad, Bohemia, in the spring of 1909 and their engagement was announced on June 14, 1911. They were married on October 21, 1911.

The ex-empress Zita, named for a kitchen maid of the thirteenth century who was canonized as a saint, was educated at a Benedictine convent, and at the time of her marriage was heralded as an accomplished musician and a most graceful dancer.

Up to the time he was crowned, Charles made himself conspicuous except as a keen sportsman, a most excellent shot and a motorist. He was in line as the successor to Francis Joseph owing to the assassination in Serbia on June 28, 1914, of his uncle, Archduke Francis Ferdinand. It was this murder which was seized upon as a dangerous conspiracy. In fact, the mass of the people held them responsible for the Austrian defeat on the Italian front. The rumors, which were reported at the time as "gossip," were followed by all kinds of denials, but from time to time it was hinted that the royal couple were drifting apart.

Charles and Zita had five children, four boys and a girl. The eldest, Francis Joseph Otto, was born on November 20, 1912.

Back in July of last year rumors began to circulate in Europe that all was not well in the domestic relations of Charles and Zita. The empress was accused of shielding and protecting Italian and her brothers, Princes Sixtus and Prince of Salaparuta, were singled out as dangerous conspirators. The mass of the people held them responsible for the Austrian defeat on the Italian front. The rumors, which were reported at the time as "gossip," were followed by all kinds of denials, but from time to time it was hinted that the royal couple were drifting apart.

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## BUSINESS VOTING ON TRUST LAW REVISION

U. S. Chamber of Commerce Is  
Taking Referendum on  
After War Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Proposals that anti-trust legislation, including both the Sherman and Clayton acts, be revised by Congress to meet post-war conditions and that standards of general business conduct be established by the Government and administered by a supervisory body have been submitted by the United States Chamber of Commerce to its membership over the country for a vote.

The recommendations, drawn by the Chamber's Federal Trade Committee and made public to-day, are:

That Congress should at once consider the situation of all statutes constituting anti-trust legislation.

That there should be formulated standards of general business conduct to be administered by a supervisory body.

That the Federal Trade Commission should be made the supervisory body, with its membership increased from five to nine.

The referendum was declared to be in line with the action of the conference held at Atlantic City last December under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce. This conference went on record in favor of such modification of the Sherman anti-trust law as would enable the business interests of the country to cooperate intelligently in conducting their affairs and in increasing efficiency.

The committee's report said there was a special occasion now for consideration of such legislation as that recommended. It pointed to concentration of commercial and industrial activity to meet the needs of the Government and the civilian population in the war and the vastly changed conditions which business interests face in the after war period.

"If it was true," said the report, "that nothing then discouraged business enterprise like the necessity of running a risk of falling under the condemnation of the law before it is possible to make sure just what the law is, this discouragement operates with greatly increased effect at a time when the special concentration of business activity for the war is being succeeded by conditions which contain more uncertainties than ever before existed."

Declaring for revision of present laws so as to remove all doubt as to their application the committee recommended that the Government inform business as to what practices are permissible and create a supervisory body in the public interest to see that the standards set are enforced.

### LOST 30,000; CAPTURED MANY.

Second Division, Says Dr. Derby,  
Took Fourth of U. S. Prisoners.

A fourth of the prisoners taken by the American army at the French front were captured by the Second Division, said Lieut.-Col. Richard Derby, son-in-law of Col. Roosevelt, at Oyster Bay yesterday. This division, to which he was attached, lost about 30,000 men in casualties, he said, and were in the thick of it at Somme, Ligny and Thiaucourt, where an advance of two miles was made. His division attacked at Soissons with the Twentieth Moroccan Division, and in this fight alone 5,000 Americans were either killed or wounded.

Lieut.-Col. Derby, who is a medical officer, brought news of Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt and his brother, Capt. Kermit Roosevelt, who are with the First Division. They were in the last battle along the Meuse. Both Roosevelts are with the Army of Occupation.

### Fonck and Nungesser Coming.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Sub-Lieut. Nungesser, who gained more than forty-four aerial victories over the Germans, will accompany Lieut. Rene Fonck, the leading French ace, when Fonck goes to the United States in a few days.

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Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
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## 30,000 WILL STRIKE IN LAWRENCE MILLS

Textile Operatives Insist Upon  
54 Hours Pay for 48  
Hours Work.

### 8 HOUR DAY ELSEWHERE

Employees, However, Have  
Not Insisted Upon Old Wage  
For Shorter Time.

Boston, Feb. 2.—The rapid falling in line of New England manufacturers during the last few days in compliance with the demand of textile operatives that a forty-eight hour week be put in effect to-morrow has so reduced the danger of a general labor disturbance that indications to-night were that Lawrence would be the only mill city in this section to experience any serious interference with the industry. In most of the mill centres the workers have adhered to the plan formulated by the United Textile Workers of America, a country wide policy asking for a shortening of hours without making any mention of wages.

The employees of the mills in Lawrence, however, demanded that the manufacturers not only should cut six hours from the working week, but should maintain the wages now paid on a forty-four hour week. Some of the manufacturers announced their willingness to reduce the working hours, but insisted upon a corresponding reduction in pay. Others ignored the demands. The general committee of operatives finally called a strike for Monday morning in all the mills of Lawrence, involving 20,000 workers.

### Mills Will Be Picketed.

How this move will be met by the mill heads has not been announced. The general committee has laid plans for "peaceful picketing" of all the mills to-morrow. The pickets have been instructed to meet any worker preparing to enter a mill with the slogan: "Forty-eight hours work with fifty-four hours pay."

The Lawrence strike is the first of its kind in the textile industry since the strike of 1914. The forty-eight hour week will become effective to-morrow in the Lawrence, Andover and Lowell mills of the American Woolen Company.

### Full River Mills Agree.

All mills in New Bedford and Fall River have agreed to the forty-eight hour week, together with some of the mills in Nashua and Dover, N. H., the latter to be made the supervisory body of the American Woolen Company in Lowell.

### Gen. Montea, the Bolivian Minister to France, on January 29 indicated that Bolivia intended to set up a claim for the provinces of Tacna and Arica, which he said, were based "on the vital right of access to the ocean through the natural channel of these provinces" under the doctrine advocated by President Wilson, that nations are entitled to an outlet to the sea.

### FRESH DISORDERS IN ANTOFAGASTA

Chilean Cabinet Authorized  
to Declare Martial Law.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 2.—The Chamber of Deputies was informed to-day that Lieut. Nolasco of Antofagasta had been suppressed, its director, Mr. May, imprisoned and the plant destroyed. The information also was to the effect that there were no constitutional guarantees in Antofagasta.

The Minister of the Interior promised to investigate the situation. The Santiago newspapers report that the National building was destroyed because the newspaper was agitating unrest. The Minister of the Interior told the Deputies that the Magallanes region was quiet but that the situation in Magallanes was grave. The cruiser Chacabuco has been ordered to Antofagasta, as also have two regiments of troops from Tacna. The newspapers assert that the situation is grave, but the censors are preventing the publication of any indications of what is happening.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted a resolution authorizing the Cabinet to declare martial law should such a step become necessary. The Senate will vote on the question Monday. The measure is aimed at labor manifestations which are being planned throughout the republic for the present week.

### BOLIVIA TO FIGHT FOR PORT.

La Paz Foreign Office Backs Statement on Outlet to Sea.

La Paz, Bolivia, Feb. 2.—The Foreign Office has issued a circular declaring that the Bolivian Minister at Paris has correctly interpreted the Government's opinion regarding the peace settlements, and approve his recent statements.

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## 75 PATERSON MILLS WILL CLOSE TO-DAY

Workers Failing to Report at  
7 o'Clock to Be Locked  
Out.

### ABOUT 20,000 AFFECTED

Operatives Demand 47 Hour  
Week and Vote to Begin  
Half Hour Later.

Seventy-five silk mills employing 20,000 operatives will be closed to-day by a lockout of employees in Paterson, N. J. The city is expecting another strike that will rival the walkout in 1913, which lasted twenty-two weeks. Except for prompt interference by the War Labor Board there seems to be nothing that will prevent the situation from becoming serious.

The manufacturers' conference committee reiterated yesterday that they will not grant the forty-seven hour week demanded unless the War Labor Board establishes the forty-seven hour week in all silk industrial centers of the country. They announced that the strike will be open at 7 o'clock this morning. The workers have agreed not to report until 7:30, thus starting on the forty-seven hour programme and, it is believed in union quarters, the factories will be closed against them by that time.

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### Smaller Mills Yield.

Twenty-six of the smaller Paterson mills met the demands of the union in conference yesterday. They employ in all about 3,000 workers. Among them are the Cedar Cliff Silk Company, A. J. Silk Company, Arcola Silk Mills and the Marcus Silk Company. Workers in these plants will report at 7:30 this morning, working until noon, and from 1 until 5 P. M. On Saturday they will work from 7:30 A. M. to 12 noon.

Louis Marnet, chairman of the joint union committee, said the workers have made no plans for picketing the plants or for conducting anything but a peaceful strike. He expects the manufacturers will take the burden of declaring a strike off his hands by closing down the plants in the morning.

A statement issued by the manufacturers contends that the business of the Paterson mills already has been affected since the end of the war boom by the lower production of cost of goods turned out in silk centers where the fifty-four hour week is in vogue. They said that Paterson workers have been getting fifty-four hours pay for fifty-four hours work, and that the further reduction of hours asked for

### FOUND HANGING IN PARK.

Derby Hat With Initials "F. B."  
Clue to Man's Identity.

Dangling from the end of a rope that reached down from the limb of an elm near the Glendale entrance of Forest Park, Queens Borough, an unidentified man was found yesterday by Patrolman Klenka of the Richmond Hill police station.

The body, stiff from the cold, was shabbily clad. In a derby hat was found the letters "F. B."

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Dr. John A. Holland of Montclair, N. J., who is with the Medical Corps of the American Army of Occupation, writes home of an incident that occurred in Trier, Germany, after the Americans had entered. Early in the morning the American flag went to the masthead at the center of the city. A German standing beside Dr. Holland said sotto voce as the colors broke to the wind:

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### No Clue to Possible Enemies.

Nothing that appears on the surface indicates that Dr. Wong had any reason to fear the traditional enemies of the empire. He was a quiet business man, occupying a position which was technical, but which could not be interpreted as having political significance. There is a Chinese mission now here which has for its aims the opposition of Japanese interests in the Pacific, but the organization is headed by Dr. C. Wong. This Dr. Wong is highly regarded as one who has worked arduously in creating sentiment for Chinese integrity and self-government.

New developments may plunge the case into hitherto unknown intricacies of Chinese politics as played at the hands of revolutionaries here. Some connection with the Boxer troubles seems to be established in the fact that the funds which Dr. Wong has been distributing are of Boxer origin. If the police have come upon further details defining the possible political friction that may have led to the murder they are withholding the information.

### BIBLE SENT TO PRESIDENT.

Will Be Used in Peace Conference  
as Opportunity Arises.

The American Bible Society announced yesterday that President Wilson shortly will receive a specially bound Bible from the organization to be used at the Peace Conference as an opportunity offers. The Bible has a gold cross on the cover, and the seal of the society is embossed on the specially made case in which it was sent. Secretary Tumulty has forwarded it to the President's official mail. It is the announcement of an official of the American Bible Society said:

"It has gone with the earnest hope and expectation that the spirit and teachings of Christ as revealed in the Gospel will prevail at the Peace Conference."

### FORMER BROOKLYN ARCHITECT PROBABLY A SUICIDE AT TRENTON.

Trenton, Feb. 2.—Lyndon P. Smith, 55, of Princeton, architect, formerly of Brooklyn, committed suicide, say the police, by shooting himself below the heart after wrapping a rope about himself. His body was found in the Delaware River here yesterday. It was attached to a rope, which was tied to a tree.

The body was identified by Harry Heiler, a Trenton lawyer, who had been retained by Smith to bring a suit for \$10,000 against the officials of the State Hospital for the Insane here, where Smith had been incarcerated several months. Smith alleged that he had been badly treated and that he had been sexually abused and that he had been sexually abused and that he had been sexually abused.

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cannot be made. Goods from mills in other parts of the country are now being marketed in New York cheaper than they can be manufactured in Paterson, they said. If the War Labor Board decides to reduce the hours of work in accord with the union demands it would mean that some of the mills would have to shut down. The result would be a net loss for the workers concerned.

Mr. Marnet discounted these statements and said labor was willing to shift for itself. It was said that the workers are in good financial position to withstand a long war. They have been earning big wages and have been saving their money.

No efforts were made yesterday so far as could be learned to bring representatives of the War Labor Board to the city.

### \$61,332,000 LEFT IN RAILROAD FUND

Hines Advances \$98,269,000  
in Month; Gets \$24,323,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—All except \$61,332,000 of the original \$800,000,000 revolving fund of the Railroad Administration has now been used. Director-General Hines reported to-day in connection with his financial statement for January.

In that month \$98,269,000 was advanced to railroads or paid for new cars and locomotives. The Director-General received \$13,936,000 from railroads and \$10,327,000 from express companies during the month.

Total net advances made to railroads and for equipment amount to \$730,274,000 and receipts have amounted to \$237,608,000 from railroads and \$57,243,000 from express companies.

Outstanding loans are \$151,254,000, and roads still owe the Government \$144,686,000 on account of equipment purchased for them.

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